THE OBSEQUIES OF MONROE AT RICH-MOND

Prem Our Own Reporter.

RICHMOND, Monday, July 5, 1858. The Jamestown, bearing the remains of ex-President Mearce, reached her wharf this morning, at 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, and found drawn up to receive the honmed burden the let Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Cary. Toe disembarkation did not, however, take place immediately, as had been previously arranged, in consequence of the nea-arrival of the Ericeson with the 7th Regiment of the National Guard. The steamer Gien Cove, which has been dispatched has right to meet her and bing the New-York militaires to Riebmond, was com-pelled to proceed as far as Harrison's Bar, sixty miles below the cty, where the Er ceson had run aground slew the city, where the Er coon had en that constitutional deposit of sand which the straight-isced politicians of the Old Dominion have not permitted to be removed by Congress. The con-pequence was that the 7th Regiment did not arrive till 20 minutes past 10, and the immense throng of citizens which fined the wharves and crowned the adjoining kills had to remain two hours in impatient expectately of the city's guests. This delay would have been well-nigh in olerable but for the fortunate phenomenon of a mackerel sky in midsammer, the sun being partially obscured sky in midsammer, the sun being partially obscured by those light, fleety sures clouds peculiar here to Antumn. By the fine the regiment began to land, these pleasant vapors disappeared before the approach of some dark and argry masses of sky furniture, which threatened an instant directions of the whole assem-bled civic and military multitude. There was a great bled civic and military multitude. There was a great gust and a smart shower for a few minutes, which is mpened the resettes of the marshals and the weepers of the pall bearers; but this was fortunate rather than otherwise, since it sufficed to by the dust along the line of the procession. The wharves in klubmand are fully a mile and a half distact from the main portion of the town, but the principal street, known as Main street, which is a wide and well-paved thoroughfare, began to spread itself along this avenue about II
o'clock a. m., in the following order:

Open barenche containing the Mayor of Richmond and the Chief Marshal. Chief Marshal's Aids,
In white with black scarfs.
Henrico Light Dragons.
Battellan of Young Guard, under Col. Richardson.
let Segiment of Virginia Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Cary.
Public Guard of Virginia, Lieut. Cot. Cary.
The Regiment of the National Guard of New York, Col. Duryea.

R. B. Hazall, J. R. Anderson, James Lyons, J. O. Steger,

Remediate Guard of Honor: | Immediate Guard of Honor: W. H. Macfarland, John A. Meredith, Thes. H. Ellis, G. W. Randelph.

Pall-bearers,
The Hearse,
Hearse,
Pall-bearers,
In deep
Hear,
In agro grooms dressed in white.
Committee of Reception (C. W. Manford, Chairman).
Hombers of New-York Common Connett, and various Committees from New-York, in carriages.
The Governor of Virginia,
Secretary of the Common Connett, and officiating Clergyman,
in a carriage.
City Aldermen and Common Councilmen
in carriages.

Citizens generally, The whole command of the military devolved on Col. August of the 1st Regiment of Virginia Volun-

Main street, throughout its entire length, a distance log depended from a rope thrown across from house bearing these inscriptions:

"From the Patriot's Ashes arise the fires that kindle one fames of Liberty and love of Country in the hearts openie."

great etthusiasm, more than was quite consistent the decorum of a funeral. In two hours after ing the wharf the head of the line reached the sate of the burial ground.

Hellywood Cemetery is a very beautiful tract of Shy-sve acres, about a mile and a half above the city. The surface is broken into a pleasing variety of hill and dale, and two or three little streams of clear, cool water course through the grounds, which are adorsed with some noble trees of primeval growth great cake and elms — interspersed with abundant helly, frem whose predominance the cemetery derives its name. In Winter, when the decidaous trees are have, the glossy leaves and bright scarlet berries of bave, the glossy leaves and bright scarlet berries of this evergreen must impart a striking appearance to this city of the dead, contrasting with the general develation of Nature and the spectral marbles that near their points above the hills. Like Greenwood and Mount Auburp, this cemetery is everywhere traversed by winding roads and shady foot-paths, though no names have as yet been given them. I hear that it is about ten years since the grounds were first opened for interments; but so rapidly dees Death populate its cities that already the area is dotted all over with gleaning monuments. One of these marks the grave of Thomas Ritchie, the founder and for festy years editor of The Richmond Enquirer. Though the inequality of the surface is favorable to the construction of hill-side vaults, none seem to have

ever rechs which obstruct its flow for a distance of four of five miles. The noise of these rapids is heard in the city in the quiet of night with great distinctness, and it may be regarded as a perpetual requiem to the dead who rest near by. The summit of the eminence I have described had been selected by the authorities of Virginia as the final resting-place of James Monroe, and here the funeral cortege wound its way upon entering the inclosure. The spot has been called "Presidential Hill," and it is the intention of the State to remove thither the remains of all its illustrious sons who have filled the Presidential chair and passed a way from earth, rave the hallowed ashes of Washington, which sarctify the soil of Mount Vernon. This place design gave significance to the device temporarily placed over the entrance to the Cemetery,

"The Pantheon of departed worth.

" The Pantheon of departed worth.

The future Mecca of the Old Dominion." The future Mecca of the Old Dominion."

The sight within the grounds when the procession had entered was an imposing one. The rain had altogether ceased falling, though the benignant clouds still ingered in the sky, shielding the throng from the flere glare of the July sun. The lengthened files of soleiery, marching with slow step through the deepest of the valleys, beneath foliage which now caught the dying breeze of the departed storm, and anon scarcely stirred in the sumberous air; the trappings of funereal pomp; the many flags furled in crape; the reversed arms; the hearse, with the sable grooms at the horses' heads; the selemnity which reigned around, might recall some of those magnificent descriptions of

versed arms; the hearse, with the sable groums at the horses' heads; the solempity which reigned around, might recall some of those magnificent descriptions of mintary burials which Mr. Russell of The Trancs has given in his narrative of the Crimesa and Indian campaigns. When the procession had arrived at the grave and the troops had been formed around it, Gev. Wise came forward and addressed the multitude in a speech characterized by intense energy and feeling, and fortunately brief.

He commenced by referring to the duty which had been imposed on him by the last Legislature of causing to be removed "from the public burying ground at "New-York to the cemetery at Richmond," the remains of an illustrious Virginian; remains which the cld mother State wished to rest within her own soil. The Commonwealth, he said, had borne many mighty men, but among them James Monroe was not the least compicuous. Helow Washington, who stood preeminent and alone, he was yet worthy to be classed with others whose fame was the property of the country. Washington was the grand type and representative of Nationality; Jefferson, Madison and Monroe were the representatives of Individual Rights, of State Boverengity, of Republican Fruth. And where should another such this be found?

The Governor then proceeded to sketch the remarkable carper of Mr. Monroe. It presented the singular

other such the be found?

The Governor then proceeded to sketch the remarkable career of Mr. Monroe. It presented the singular issuance of a man who had filled office from the 18th to the 73d year of his life, always acceptably, in the highest and in the humblest postions. James Monroe was a country boy of Westmoreland—the country-man of Washington. Leaving his Horace and Homer at Williams bury, he had marched away to fight his country's battles in the Revolution, and though be rose no higher than the post of Aid to Lord Stirling, he won the confidence of the leaders in the Stirling, as a brave and segucious sokiler. Returning to Virginia, he entered the law office of his patron, Mr. Jeffersen, and was soon elected to the Virginia Assembly, from which he afterward. Jefferson, and was soon elected to the Virginia Assembly, from which he afterward went as a delegate to the first Continental Congress. Twice Minister to France, twice Minister to England, Minister to Spain, trice Governor of Virginia, Commissioner to South

Carolina, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, he was take elected President of the United States, once nearly meanimentaly, and after having presided for a time over the deliberations of the first Reform Convention of Virginia, he retired to his home to serve as a Magistrate of the Quorum of Gentlemen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudona. In all these Convention of Viginia, acresines of the Convention of Gentismen Justices of the Peace for the County of Loudoua. In all these stations of trust and responsibility he had acted more than well. He gave us peace and stability at home, and abroad he raised the charge er of the country in the eyes of the world. By preventing the interference of the allied Powers of Europe with the lesser American Republics, he secured for them an undisturbed career of independent action. When the Holy Alliance abroad threatened to intervene against the liberty of the colonies of Spain in South America, the still, small voice of ris Message to the guardians of the United States Capitol sublimaly muttered the warning that the heary despotism of the Old World should not dare to lay its mass on the hisries of the New. It was eminently sorthy of note, that while \$100,000 had been paid him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government, for he was an honest man! He aided materians. been paid him in public salaries, he came out of office poor, in debt for the Government, not to the Government, for he was an honest man! He aided materially in acquiring Louisians and in purchasing Florida, and he was the first of our Presidents to give his executive sanction to the good cause of African Colonization, which, after all that may be saif against it, will alone enable us to redeem our promise to Africa, to send back a freedman and a Christian what she sent us a slave and a savage. The Colony of Liberts has recognized the debt she owes to our distinguished statesman, and has harded down his name to posterity in the settlement of Monrovia. And what Mr. Monroe had accomplished had not been the result of what the world calls genius; he was not a brilliant man, but he had followed the dictates of pain common sense, under the recognition of duty, and with a resolution that did not waver. The last few months of his life exhibited a pathetic close to a memorable existence. He had selected for his final place of residence the Empire City of the proud State whose motto was "Excelsior." To New York he wasbound by peculiar ties. There he had told the tale of his posterior, there he had inhaed the perfame of conjugal affection; there he had inhaed the perfame of conjugal affection; there he had married the wife of his bosom, and there he had buried her; there his children had settled; and there, weary and heavy laden with labors and years, he retired to repose. If Virginia was his natural mother. New-York was his mother-in-law; he was Virginia by birth and baptiem. New-York by marriage and burish. Virginia was his natural mother, New-York was his mother-in-law; he was Virginia's by birth and baptism. New-York by marriage and burial. New-York had watched his latest moments with a tender scheitude, and gave him at last a hospitable grave. And now when Virginia, having left his honored dust long enough in the keeping of New-York to sanctify the spot where it had been deposited, comes forward and asks that this dust should be sent back to mingled with its kindred earth, New York had generously relinquished it, and sent the clitic of her chivalry with banners and trumpets to escort it. The North had given up and the South should not hold back; gratitude and lasting love should go out from our hearts to the hearts of our brethren. The Governor proceeded to say more of the importance of brotherly

proceeded to say more of the importance of brotherly attachment between the States of the Union and then, turning to the minister of God, he bade him ask the blessing of Heaven on this cerem ony, espe isily that he would invoke the All Wise and Mighty Disposer of events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should emulate the example of James Monroe. May

"New-York and Vinginia.
"The noble sister surrenders to the mother the sakes of her

The new Custom-House, a very chaste building of Virginia grarite, in the Italian style of architecture, was beautifully decorated with funeral emblems. Farther on we observed a rope across the street bearing flags inseribed with "Trenton," "Monmouth," "Brancywine," "Germantown." A very striking device was an awning of deep black, with fringes—the whole surmounted by a representation of the bleeded arms of New-York and Virginia. The street was threrged with thousands of spectators, and every windew was occupied by ladies who waived their hand kerchiefs at the gallant sons of the Empire State with great etthusiaso, more than was quite consistent

he would invoke the All-Wise and Mighty Disposer of events so to incline the wills of our youth that they should emulate the example of James Morroe. May the good which this patriot did, said the Governor, in conclusion, he revived by the disinterment of his house, and may monuments of wisdom and virtue like his he so multiplied and raised around yonder Capitol of the Mother of States, that the very statues of her heroes and asges at patriots, fead and departed, shall be the moral marks of her hving and acting servants, to preserve this Commonwealth unton in destiny and untarnished in giory, to "the last syllable of recorded time," when the tenants of Hollywood shall rise to immertal life!

The Rev. C. H. Read of the Presbyterian Church then officied up an appropriate prayer, and three salvos of artillery were fired over the grave.

The solemnities of interment having been thus concluded, the long line of military returned to the city, and after marching to lively music through some of the more fashionable streets of residences, repaired to the new flouring mill of Menses. Warwick & Barksdale, where a fine collation was spread for the entertainment of the city's honored guests. This mill is something as remarkable in its way as the statue of Washington by Crawford, and may be well described. Its dimensions are 165 by 110 feet, and eli together it is twelve stories in hight. The gable toward the river is 148 feet from the ground to the extreme top. The immensions are loss in the whole establishment will be not less than two thousand barrels of flour per day. The fifth and sixth floors of the mill were set apart for the reception of the 7th Regiment. In the higher room the arma were stacked, and a long table provided with cooling beverages invited the thrusy to ref esh themselves. Throughout the lower room, seven tables, 130 feet in length, were extended in parallel lines, crossed at one end by a table 80 feet in length, where he nembers of the 7th Regiment, the Governor of Virginia, and other invited guests were view from the windows toward the river was more view from the windows award to the the the the the chaining still. Directly beneath, distant a few hundred yards, ran the river, through multitudinous islets and over ledges of rock; across it in fall sight stretched three fine bridges; and in the remote land-Though the inequality of the surface is favorable to the construction of hill-side vaults, none seem to have been hult, every burial having been made beneath the sed, in literal fulfilment of "dust to dust," rather than ef "corruption to corruption." In point of crnament, the tombe will not compare with those of Greenwood and Mount Auburn, though many of them are in excellent taste, and bear very simple and touching incorpiters. At the furtuer extremity of the grounds, a kefty eminerce rises above the James River, at an elevation of some 200 feet. Midway down the bank runs the Kanawha Canal, and just opposite the river breaks in picturesque rapids over rechs which obstruct its flow for a distance of four or five miles. The noise of these rapids is heard scape, below the town, the spreading wheat fields, in the golden luminance of the harvest, lay in level widths to the horizon, seen through the quivering at-mosphere of the July afternoon. There are few inland widths to the horizon, seen through the quivering atmosphere of the July afternoon. There are few inland
views of river and plain more beautiful in America.

When the Regiment had cooled itself with five
hundred drinks (let us hope the majority were disposed
from the forty-six-gallon bowl of lemonade) and taken
its five hundred gratified glimpees of the surrounding
scenery, the Regiment sat down to the collation, over
which Col. Thomas P. Angust presided, and which he
introduced with the following temarks:

introduced with the following remarks:

Beginner Vollytzers of the City of New-York: In
the name and behaff the Veinnteers of Richmond and Henrico,
I bid you welcome to our State, our homes, our hearts and our
festive beard. Although we have locked upon each other this
morning for the first time, you are not strangers to us; the fame
of your raisant corps is occatestive with the broad limits of this
Union, and the name of 'National Guard' is the synonym of
such different coldier. Gratifying as your visit would have been
under any circumstances, it is endeared to us because you have
come to pay your grateful trintle to the memory of one of Virginia's linearnous dead, whose life was a long and brilliant career
of service to his examity. You have some to deposit all that
was moratia of him in the bosom of that mother who save him
hirth, reared him with love, and devoted him with pride to the
mation.

was mortal of min in the boson of the mother who save minth, rearred him with love, and devoted him with pride to the nation.

But it is not alone for this you are welcome. You are welcome became you are our b'ethren-citizens of a common country, protected by a common flesh bessed with a common destiny, upon which the sautred cause of liberty deprods. You are welcome as the descendants of Clinton, Schuyler, Hamiton and Livingston—narcs as imperishable as the recollection of the weighty drams in which they played so distinguished a pat. You are welcome as citizens of the Empire State, whose part, strikes in prosperity and power have added so much to the glory and renown of our whole country.

Ob. may the memories of this day serve to allay sectional leafonies and strikes, and who out geographical divisions; may they serve to bind us together as our foresthers were bound, by this of sincers and fraternal affection, may the recollection of those blended banners (pointing to the flags of New York and Virginia which formed one of the decorations of the ball | always remind us of the blended glories of the past and the blended hopes of the future, and may all our efforts be dedicated to the advancement of the honor of our whole country, the perpetuity of our bessed things, and the rights of each and all the sovereignies that compose it!

To all our greets I extend a cordial and hearty welcome. I To all our greats I extend a cordial and hearty welcome. I

we now but one request to make—but one order to give: Eat but is set before you. When the hungry edge of appetite had been dulled, a variety of centiments were drunk and many speeches made by Col. Duryes, the Hon. Mr. Cochrane and others. As the entertainment is still in progress at the time of writing, I can give you no detailed account of its proceedings, but must furnish this, as well as an account of the illumination to-night, in another letter.

FROM JAMAICA. - By the schooner Seaman, from St. Ann's Bay, we have Kingston dates to June 17. The papers are quite bare of interest. A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston on the morning of the 16th, immediately succeeding an intensely hot day and tremendous fails of rain. No damage seems to have resulted. Schooper Emily Kerr, from New-York, arrived at Falmonth on the 11th.

The case of Mrs. Macready (says The Alton, III , Courier), the distinguished reader of Shakespeare and other poets, against the City of Allon, for injuries received by her in the Spring of 1857, by falling off a sidewalk, and for which she claimed \$20,000 damages. was brought to a close on Wednesday last, in the Circuit Court of the United States at Springfield, after occupying the attention of the Court for two days. She obtained a verdict in her favor for \$300.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—REGISTERS LAND OFFICES.—Samuel M. Hankins, at Greunda Miss, repolited; William Moss, at Washington, Ark, vice H. P. as pointed; William Moss, at Washington, Ark, vice H. P. Johnson.
RECRIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEY.—Christopher Graham at Eunderson, Min., reappointed; Joseph Hopkins, at Maryerise, Cal. vice C. Lindley, resigned.
SURVEYOR GERRELL.—Will. Pelloup, at State Fe, New Mexico, reappointed. LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.

From The St Joseph Journal, June 26. By the arrival in this city of gentlemen just from Gentry County, we are put in possession of starting intelligence from that section. A few weeks since we published some of the particulars of the kiking of a published some of the paracturary occasions and a man named Kesler, and the excitement attending the tragedy. Kesler was threatened with lynch law unless he had his trial and the excusement attending the tragedy. Reservives threatened with lynch law unless he had his hisl immediately by civil authorities, whereupon a runner was sent to Platte City to inform Jadge Norton of this deciaration. The Judge appointed a special term of the court immediately, and on Tuesday last, this inst., Judge Norton, Circuit Jadge of this district, and Geo. Barsett, State Attorney, in company with counsel for the defense, left this city for Albany to attend the trial. On arriving the Jadge proceeded to impannel a Grand Jury. A large crowd of orderly men gathered from all quarters, and filled the court-room to overflowing, to witness the proceedings. The trial progressed until Friday, when it was found that the two most important witnesses on the part of the defense had been driven off, and nothing could be heard of them. This being the case, the counsel for the defense requested that the trial should be continued until the regular term, which request Judge Norton, of course, granted. Up to this time the utmost order prevailed among the throng; not a marmur was heard, not a dissenting volus was given. The Judge, mist using a storm brewing from the calm, ordered the Sheiff to summon a passe of 25 men to guard to prisoner to iail. The guard had no sooner taken their theriff to summon a passe of 25 men to guard ine orisoner to jail. The guard had no scoper taken their positions before a ruan was made on the prisoner by the mah, when the excitement became general. The guard positions before a ruah was made on the prisoner of your mob, when the excitement become general. The guard was shoved aside, and the prisoner seized and dragged toward a skirt of timber about a hundred yards of, the Sheriff all the time doing his utmost to protect the prisoner, assisted by vounteers of the friends of law and order, prominent among whom was Collow New York and the properties of the state of the project to assist the State in the prosecution. We understand that Collows the haved with great coolners and converse in assisting the Sheriff in procoolness and courage in assisting the Sheriff in pro-tecting the prisoner, but all to no awail. The mot rushed on toward the woods with the prisone on arriving at a su table place, religious service was held by a gentleman who volunteered his service, and the prisoner slee prayed. The rope was then put around his neck, and tarown over a limb. Previous to execution, the prisoner begged piteously for permission to see his wife and four interesting little girls, once more before he died. Strange to say, this request was not granted by the inturiated and fiendish moth.

mob.

He was then swung up; the rope breaking, it was speedily tied again, and the spirit of the unfortunate

speedily field again, and the spirit of the unfortunate man was launched into eternity.

We understand that there were not exceeding fifty persons engaged in the mob, and at least three-fourths of all present heartily and severely condemned the lawiess act. When our informant left Albany, late Friday evening, the wife of the unfortunate man was nearer dead than alive, from trouble, grief, and excitement, and it was thought that she could not possibly

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE COLLINS LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

We learn that there is some probability of the Coilins line of steamships resuming their trips between this port and Liverpool or Southampton on the 17th instant.

As far as we can understand the position of affairs in this matter, it seems that Brown Brothers, who held a mortgage for \$500,000 and other claims against the ships, and by vi tue of which they were finally sold, also owned stock in the line to the amount of \$600,000; that according to the conditions of the charter, stock-holders were liable to double the amount of the stock respectively held by them; that under these circumstances, the Mesers. Brown have, since the sale of the steamships, offered to sacrifice their shares of stock and give up the ships on payment of the amount due them from the Company at the time of the sale, provided they are relieved from all further connection with the steamers and liabilities on their account.

The principal stockholders on this side of the Atiantic are said to be anxious to avail themselves of this offer, provided the Poet Office Department at Washington will sanction a change of the terminus of the route in England from Liverpool to Southampton, and this they strongly urge on the ground that the great bulk of transatiantic travel is in Summer, and that the majority of those who travel during that season are pleasure seekers, who either desire to proceed to the Continent of Europe direct, or if they visit England, go to London with as little land travel as possible; that but very few think of going to Liverpool except those having business there, at Manchester, or some other place more convenient of access by that route.

Should the Department favor the proposed change, the new organization of the old company are prepared to reestablish the line at once, and send out one of the steamships, now lying at the foot of Canal street, on instant. On the other hand, should the Dapartment not consent to an immediate or early change of the terminus from Liverpool to Southampton, an offer made recently for the purchase of the steamships composing the line, by parties in France, through Captain Comstock, who returned from Europe a few days age, will be accepted.

The Cunard Mail Steamer Persia, Captain Julkies, eft yesterday for Liverpool, with 213 passengers and

## CITY ITEMS.

JOBSON CIRCUMVENTED .- Truth, impersonated by D. Wemyss Joheon, has again been crushed to earth. Yesterday, Mr. Justice Fonda rendered his decision on the motion of the counsel of Mr. Jobson's late editoria associate, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, for a non suit, and, remarkable as it may seem, the decision was against Mr. Jobson. Mr. Jobson saw that the chances were ten to one in his favor, but, as luck would have it, that one chance prevailed, owing to the fact that law and justice are not always identical. But Truth, impersonated by D. Wemyss Jobson, will rice again, and his late associate's ingratitude will be met with a ten-fold vengeance. How, or when, or where, he will vindicate professional integrity, no man knows, but sooper or later ingratitude will meet its reward.

ALDERMAN TROMEY AGAIN. This amiable rum selling Alderman was permitted, by virtue of his office, to disgrace the Monroe obsequies by his presence in the procession, and he took occasion to let his propensities have full swing. While the remains of the dead President were being transferred to the steamer Jamestown, and other heads were uncovered, and other hearts were awed by the solemnity of the scene, Alderman Michael Thomey, his face flushed to even a redder has tean on every-day occasions by the excitement of his pursuit. or by bountiful potations of Irish whisky from his own bar, was seen eagerly rushing here and there through the crowd, inquiring for a TRIBUNE reporter. Approaching a gentleman connected with another journal, Puomey excitedly seked, "Is THE TRIBUNE reporter on board the Jamestown !

Gentleman of the Press .- " I have not seen him. What is the serious trouble ?"

Tuomey.-"If I catch a TRIBUNE reporter, I'll throw him overboard, God damn him."

This was at a funeral, where men with hearts and brains were silent as they stood about the corpse of one of their country's great men; and the solemnity of the occasion was marred only by the blackguard indecency of the rumselling Alderman of the Fifth District.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COUNCIL MAN JUDSOF .- The funeral of Wm. W. Judson, late Councilman from the Seventh Ward of this City, took piace yesterday, from his late residence, No. 167 Monroe street. At 1 s'clock the Mayor, the members of the Common Council, and the members of the Common Council of 1857 (of which body the deceased was also a member), and the Board of Supervisors, assembled at the City Hall, attired themselves in crape, and with their staves of office proceeded in enriages to the funeral. An appropriate scourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Armitage of the Forsyth-street Baptist Church, after which the remains were conveyed to Greenwood for interment

Missionanies to Norway -On Treeday morning. feeers, Stein A Steinsen and Ado'ph Cederholm apphed at the Mayor's office for passports to Norway, which is to be the future field of their missionary enterprise. The reversad gentlemen set out under the

auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and will sail on Thursday of next week, it is expected.

EFFECTS OF ADVERTISING .- The New York Lalger is a weekly paper of but few years' experience, but its publisher has expended about a Quarter of a Mulion dollars in advertising it in the columns of this and other journals-\$100,000 of it within the last year. The results have justified this magnificent onday. The Ledger now issues some 320,000 copies regularly; keeping eight single-cylinder power presses running on its week'y edition from Monday morning till Saturday tight. The whitespaper of each i sue, dry, weight 3,800 pounds (650 reams, weighing 52 pounds each); and each edition as it comes damp from the press must weigh some twenty-five or thirty tuns. The publisher's outlay in obtaining this enormous circulation has of course been great; but he has made it all out of his business, and something more. We do not mean to claim all the credit of his success for his advertising, for he employs able and popular writers, and has much improved the quality of his journal within the last year; but without ex ensive a lvertising the merits of his sheet would have remained to this bour unknown to and of course unappreciated by the great mass of those who are new his readers. Business in our day has three cardinal elements. 1. The article offered must be well worth the money: 2. It must be a ispted to the needs and the tastes of the million; 3. It must be so advertised that the million are made fully aware of its existence; and, 4. It must be sold for each down and nothing short. Based on these foundations, business may succeed, even in these dull, bard ti nes.

WHAT PERSEVERANCE ACCOMPLISHED -Some two or three weeks ago, Mrs. Ellen Andrews of Stamford, Copp., while absent at church, was robbed of a gold watch and other jewelry, valued altogether at about \$100. Mrs. Andrews at once accused her servant girl, Mary McMeeny, of the th-ft, but the girl strenuously denied it. Mrs. A. asked her if any one was in the house during her absence, when the girl replied that a young man, unknown to her, came there, but only remained a few minutes. Mrs. Andrews felt convinced that Mary was the thief, and discharged her from her employ. Soon after Mrs. A. visited New York, and ascertained that Mary had gone to reside in the country, some miles beyond Goshen, and at first thought she would follow her, but changed her mind and again returned home.

On a second visit to New-York Mrs. Andrews pr cured the assistance of a friend and repaired to residence of Mary, when the friend represented himself as an officer and so frightened the girl that she confessed the robbery but denied having the property. Mary consented to accompany the pretended officer to New York, but on the way accertaining that he was not an officer she denied all knowledge of the matter. A dispatch having been sent to Police Headquarters Officer Lefferts met the purty upon their arrival in the city and took the girl in cus ody. Mary still denied the theft, but after being locked up in a cell two or three hours confessed to the officer that she robbed Mrs. A. and buried the property, and told him if he would go with her she would show him where it was. The girl was accordingly taken to Stamford and the property found buried as she had stated. She was aded over to the authorities of Stamford.

The semi-annual festival of Ward School No. 31 (No. 200 Monroe street), will take place at the school bouse on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGE.—" Colonel Tom" Dun-lap, of Pewter Mug fame, was "rotated" Tuesday from the office of Deputy Naval Officer, to make room for Judge John R. Dickinson, a brother of Daniel S. The decapitation was unexpected by Dunlap's friends, who take the matter to heart badly, and threaten satisfaction. Mr. Dunlap is a sachem of the Tammany Society, and in the recent civil war in that Association he took sides against the Wood or Schell interest.

THE LATE FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTIES -Coro ner Perry held an inquest upon the bodies of John Mo-Staffner and Geo. W. Gidney, who were run over and killed by Hudson River Railroad cars, near Sixty-eighth street, on the 5th instant, as previously published. That decessed following is the verdict of the Jury: "came to their deaths from injuries in being run over "by an up train of the Hudson River Railroad Company, July 5, at or near Sixty-eighth street. The Jury believe that the rapid increase of population in that portion of the city requires the placing of a permanent flagman at the curve near the scene of the liste accident." Mr. Gidney was a native of tals city. and 42 years of age; Mr. McShaffner was also born in New-York, and was 22 years of ag.

The same Coroner held an inquest at No. 487 Eighth avenue, upon the body of Lewis Goldstein, a child 2 years of age, who was run over by car No. 55 on the the child ran under the horse's feet, and that no blame could be at ributed to the driver. A verdict of "Accidental death " was rendered by the Jary.

SUICIDE OF A CHEMIST AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOxt. - Some time during Tues lay night Mr. William A. Kentish, a chemist by profession, entered the St. Nicholes Hotel, and after reaching one of the closets took a dose of prussic acid, and was a corpse soon afterward. The body was not discovered till 84 o'clock the following morning, and then no one knew the decessed. Subsequently Mr. Charles A. Kentish of No. 20 Leroy street recognized the deceased as his father. The body was conveyed to the Eighth Ward Police Station, where Coroner Gamble held an inquest. Mr. Kentish, in his testimony before the Coroner seemed to have no idea of the cause which impelled his father to take his hie, and the matter still remains in mystery. The examining physicians, on making a post-mortem examination, found quantities of the poissonous acid in his stomach. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by suicide, by taking prussic sold at the St. Nicholas Hotel, July 7, 1858." The deceased was 76 years of age, and a native of England. He lived at No. 524 Greenwich street, and for many years past, till within the last twelve months, he has been u the guano and super-phosphate of lime business on the corner of Robicson and West streets.

EXHAUSTION AND INTEMPERANCE,-Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of a man whose name is supposed to have been John McGrane, who died Tuesday night. The deceased had gone to the fort of Lught street, North River, to sleep on some bales of hay, but being intoxi cated tumbled into the dock, from which he was fished out and placed on the pier. A policeman subsequently came and started to the Station-House with McGrape but the latter fell from exhaustion before reaching his destination. A cart was then procured and the helpless individual taken to the Hospital, where he died. The Jury rendered a verdict of death "from exhaustion, consequent upon immersion and intoxication July 6, 1858." McGrane lived in Sixteenth street. where he has left a wife and one child.

THE LATE ASSAULT BY A ROWDY-ANTE-MORTEM Examination .- Coroner Hills, on Wednesday, took the dying deposition of Mr. Richard Leslie, who stabbed on the 5th inst., at his own door, by a fellow named John Donnelly, now under arrest. The follow-

main ed John Donnelly, now alter arrest. The following is Mr. Lealie's deposition:

"Richard Lealie, residing at No. 192 East Eleventh street, having the fear of each before him, being sworn, says—On Monday, about 3 o'docks am , I went out of my bouse, and was standing in front of my door, on the sidewalk, when John Donnelly, the man now here, came out of Mr. Flyno's Hignor store, rao ap, and s'abbed me in the stansach, without any provocation; I had not excharged any only with with the bether started and ran toward Avenne B; there were standing by at the inner Tom Burns, Barnard Harken, Patick Parrell and Tom Marthe; these, with others, ran after Donnelly; I did not know Donnelly's name when he stabbed me." At the close of the examination Donnelly was com-

mitted to priecu.

FATAL STABBING AFFRAY .- Cotoner Gamble held an inquest on Wednesday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of Wm. Sohl, a longshoreman, who died from the effects of stabs received on the 2d inst. at the hands of a sailor 50 years of age, known as Peter," recently from New-Orleans. The evidence

showed that Peter went up to deceased while he was upon the pier foot of Murray street, and a ked him to pay 6 cents for a knife which he had recently purchased of him. Deceased refused, and pushed Peter away. A scuffle then easied, and deceased ran away, followed by Peter, who stabbed him in several places with a jackkrife. The police on reaching the place were unable to find Peter, and he is still at large. Too Jury repdered a versiet of "Death from the eff-ets of stabs is flicted by said Peter." Decessed was a German by birth, and 22 years of age. Peter is described as being lame and having a piece out of the side of his nose.

A GAY LOTHARIO -Yesterday afternoon a gay-look ing young fellownamed Simeon Reimer, alias Doremus, ahas Harry Howard, was taken before Justice Osbora of the Lower Police Court on a charge of bigamy, preferred by Mess Anna M. Love of No. 301 Broad street, Newark, N. J. Miss Love alleges that on the 5th of July inst., she was married at one of the Broad way hotels to Reimer, the e-remony being splemnized by the Rev. Mr. Corbiz of this city. She further alleges that Reimer had another wife living at the time of such marriage, which fact, however, she was not cognizant of until a subsequent period. Mes Marietta Snell of No. 39 Market s reet, Newark, testified that on the 331 of June, 1857, she saw Reimer married to Miss Mary Jane Snyder the service being performed at a hotel in Rahway, N. J., by a minister named Pierce or Price, and that another person beside herself witnessed the ceremony.

The first marriage was clandestine, the girl running away and meeting her lover at Rabway, where the service took place. Neither of her parents knew anything about the matter until shown the certificate. Miss Love, upon discovering the character of Reimer, came to this city and preferred a complaint against the fellow, and a warrant was issued by Justice Orbern. A Constable of Newark, N. J., room after arrested the accused and brought him to New York, and the magistrate locked him up for examination. Wife No. 1 and wife No. 2 were in Court yesterday, and seemed much affected. They are young and good-looking.

ONE OF MR. BUCHANAN'S VIRGINIA POSTMASTERS BUYETH LOVE POWDERS-HE GETTETH SWINDLED AND HOWLETH. - Among the most pestiferous of the many swindlers lately abated by Sergeant Berney are a number of quack doctors, or men who call themselves physicians, and who make a business of selling love powders and indepent semi-medical books, and divers swindling concections and instruments.

Many of the most notorious of these have been already breken up, but others continue to carry on their nefarious pursuits and to swindle the verdant ones ad infinitum.

Among these quacks and swin flers are the following names, real or assumed:
Dr. Duval, New York: Dr. Bland, New York: Da vid H. Lane, New York; Dr. S. Rush, New York; Dr. J. Herry Warner, New York; Dr. H. Monsell & Co., New York; Dr. E. Andrews, Albany, N. Y.; Dr. M. Mozart, Castleton, N. Y.; Dr. M. Reyao, Proy,

There are many others bailing from nearly all the large cities in the Union, some of whom have been interfered with by the local authorities, and plans are row in operation which will probably result in the suppression of the others. One of the most prominent of there men is a Dr. E. Andrews, who lives in a fourstory brick bouse in State street, in Albany, N. Y., who keeps his carriage and cuts a huge dash. He does not carry on the disgraceful part of his business in Albany, but at Ireland's Corners, a little place about five miles from that city. His specialty in swindling is the sale of an instrument which he call the "Vibratory-Preventive," for which he charges \$2—and which is good for nothing of course. The following letter, written by a Virginia Posimaster to a Dr. Jean Jacques, who deals in Love Powders, will show one man's experience of Dr. Andrews :

RITCHIE C H Va Nov 28 1857

RITCHIE C H Va Nov 28 1857

Dr Jean Jaques Dr Sir
in looking over the weekly Samaritan I see an act of
the Magnetic Sympathetic powders I have seen acts
of this kind time & again if they be facts they truly
are Miraculus ones I always bad an axiety to prove
them as such to my satisfaction but there is so many
Rascals in the world I deat know who to trust Some
time ago I sent two dollars in gold Somebody calld
himself D E Andrews Irlelands Corners Albany Co
N Y perhaps You may know Him if You do You know
a perfect Soondrel he promised to send me Samething
that would perform all that you say your powders will
do and 10 times more he speke of these powdert and
they might do thus and so but said he one thing I do
knew that my little nervo Vibratory preventive will
cause elemies to be friends make five dollars look like
ten cause a witness to give evidence just as you wish
cause men to talk or prevent from talking look at a
woman she would be bound to love you and 20 more
things perhaps Yet not necessary to relate let it suffise
me to say he sent two little pieces of tim with teeth
like a saw tied together with a bit of copper wire for
the day of the performance he would refund the money by return mail I sent
him the tin to fool Somebody else with he can maka
2 more with it he kept the maney tho and sent me a him the tin to fool Somebody else with he can make a 2 more with it he kept the miney tho and sent me a verry insolent letter and Wilfully Lied denying and centradicting the verry sircular he sent which I have and can produce at any time. Now Doctor if you are not afraid to trust me for one dollar send me one pack age of powers and if it acts well II send Your money double amount as soon as I can give it a trial III rot be like Andrews was with me if you cant trust me I dont ree Why I can trust you for I have got out of that notion pretty much

ISRAI STEVENS

F. M. Ritchie C. H. Va.

Dr. Jacones refused to send the powders on trust.

Dr. Jacques refused to send the powders on trust, so Postmaster S evers raked up \$2 and sent on, for which he received a two-ounce prekage of wheat flour. Stevers is now disgusted, and says he thinks that all doctors are a set of 1 umbugs.

All of these men sell books professing to teach how

o make base compositions that cannot be distinguished from gold and silver, for the purpose of counterfeiting &c. One of the most curious of their "charms," and one which is ea'd to have a large sale, is the "Medicated Galvanic Ring " or the " Wierd Ring," as some of them call it. Of the wonderful powers ascribed to this mysterious circlet, the following extract from the circular will give us an idea:

"They look just like any gold ring, but after you wear then two hours you will be satisfied that they possess the most won derful virtues in the world, they make the wearer feel perfect transported into a pandise of folirly. They will cure the tood sche in ten minutes. They possess a large share of electricity which is imparted to the nervous system as quick as the ring.

put on.

"If a young lady desires the love of a certain young gentlems."

If a young lady desires the love of the rives and send or not the rives and rives and rives are not the rives and rives and rives are not the rives are no If a young lasty desires the love of a certain young gentheman, all she has to do is to procure one of the ris 2s and send or put it on his finger, she will be sure to gain his affections, which will last forever. If she does not dealer to let him know who sent this ring, comit the name, but send the ring in a closely scaled letter, only saying to him that it came from a sincere friend in such a place, and how will sirgle you out from the multitude of ladies in the place, and you will be married to him in less than four weeks. All a gentleman has to do is to follow the above directions, and ne will experience similar results.

"Some may think that it is all humbors, but they are mistaken, for I have bundreds who write me aaying, the ring has opera ed just as you said, and are very grateful for the chance of trying the ring.

just as you said, and are very grateful for the chance of trying the ring.

"Bashful young ladies or gentlemen who appear to disadvantage in company, are made bold and easy in their manners, particularly young ladies seem to know just how to appear winning and attractive to the gentlemen. It seems as if the ring supplies the system with alvante influence, which gives them with a little tact, complete power over young men to win their affections, and nake them love them so archity that they will marry them as seen as they get consent of the lady; and their attachment, when formed in this way, is leasting and firm as the hills; just so it operates with a young gentleman wearing the first if he desires the love of a particular young lady, at he has to do is to send to —, inclosing 3 donlars for one of the rings, and put it in a letter and send it to the lady he wishes to have, and she will show by her a thoughthe here there is marry the one who sent the ring, sihough he never spoke a word, or even let be know that there was such a man in this world."

When it is stated that a number of these men have accumulated large fortunes selling this and kindred humbuge, a mine of gulfibility is opened, the existence of which, few would suspect in a community professing to be enlightened.

A ROWDY FIREMAN -A member of Hose Company

No. 5, who gave his name as Pail. Phillips, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, on a coarge of assault and battery on a woman. According to the effidavits, Phillips, on Tseeday, came into the house No. 125 Mercer street, drank, and began abusing a woman named for the present, Kate Seymour. He used the courses', most profuse and obsespe language, threatening to come every day for two months and kick up a similar row. His friends finally got him out of the house, but he afterward met Kate and kicked her violently a number of times. This interest ng specimen of a fireman was ordered to find bail for his appearence, or to be locked up.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Superintendent S. S. Randall, in his report to the Board of Education, makes the following remarks upon the Primary Schools of the city. They have no

before been published: In the 43 Primary Departments of the several Was In the 43 Primary Department of pupils reported a Schools, the aggregate number of pupils reported in attendance, or on register at the periods of the e-in attendance, or on register at the periods of the e-in attendance, or on register at the periods of the e-Schools, the aggregate number of papins replied in attendance, or on register at the perhods of the aumination respectively, amounted to 28 801. The average number of pupils in the several classes average number of pupils in the several classes averaged in 18 schools the classes averaged in 18 schools the classes averaged in 18, 30 and upward; in 5, 41, 50 and upward; in 5, 41, 50 and upward; in 5, 41, 50 and upward; in 6, 41, 50 and upward—them and upward—them and upward—them and upward—them and the secret in 6, 50 and earlier and yet hen, in 6, 50 and even 100. So great, however is the number of pupils in these crowded departments that it is a possible to find class rooms for any additional number of teachers, and the only remedy consists in the eneral Wards where this state of things exists. In the mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time, no greater number of pupils should be a mean time.

of teachers, and the only remove consists in the second conditional Primary School buildings in the second where this state of things exists. In the same time, no greater number of pupils should be at an itted by the school officers of the several Wards is any department or school than can be profitably anywardageously instructed in the several classroom according to the standard above indicated. The drowning of eight or nice hundred or a thousand pupilinto a department, when not more than half the same ber can be properly taught, should be wholly decountenanced and discontinued.

The general average of scholarship in the seven Primary Departments is 61; the average grade 37, and the average drill and order 7. The classes is reading averaged 615; spelling, 6-35; defiation 61; tables of weights and measures, 5-39; puncts ton, 6-49; Roman numbers, c. common things, 5 geography, 54, and arithmetic, 5. In also school viz: Not. 42, 34, 47, 11, 45, 50, 32, 48 and 14, the geography, 54, and arithmetic, 5. In also school viz: Not. 47, 50 and 14 (Miss Geer, Miss Pardy and Mis Myers, Principals), it was respectively 7-4-5, 8) and 7; in reached or exceeded 7; in No. 47, 50 and 14 (Miss Geer, Miss Pardy and Mis Myers, Principals), it was respectively 7-4-5, 81 and 75, in No. 45 (Mrs. Kennedy), to 7-6-7; and in No. 42, in No. 45 (Mrs. Kennedy), to 7-6-7; and miss average grade of 7 and upward, ten, of 71 and 32 ward; eight, of 7-23; six, of 7-3-5; four, of 14-5; in No. 45, Mrs. Kennedy), to 7-6-7; and my ward; eight, of 7-23; six, of 7-3-5; four, of 14-5; in No. 45, Mrs. Kennedy), to 7-6-7; and my ward; eight, of 7-23; six, of 7-3-5; four, of 14-5; in No. 45, Mrs. Kennedy), to 7-6-7; and my ward; eight, of 7-23; six, of 7-3-5; four, of 14-5; in No. 42, 37, 34, 30, 19 and 50, reached or exceeded fix of 7, Miss Myers and Miss Geer), and two, Nos. 42, 37, 34, 30, 19 and 50, reached or exceeded fix of 7, in second or exceeded fix of 7, in second or exceeded fix of 7, in second or exceeded fix of the fifty-four Primary schools,

24 Miss Hunt), 7 2-3, while in Nos. 1, 25, 34, 30, 35, 47, 45, 30, 32 and 14, the average grades 7 was resched or exceeded.

FEINARY SCHOOLS,

Of the fifty-four Primary schools, including West Schools Nos. 25, 27 and 30, and Colored Schools Na. 5, 4, 1 (Primaries) and 6, the average number of pupin present or on register at the time of examination up 12, 301; the average number of pupis is each class, 8, the average grade, 3 81; geogral average of schools stip, 5 5 6; average drill and order, 7; average grate in reading, 5 5 6; spelling, 6); definitions, 5 4; publication, 6 4 9; tables of weights and measures, 5 5; Roman numbers, 6; common things, 54; arthough, 5; and geography, 54. The average number of oppis in the several classes in No. 58, was 65; in No. 40 and 47, 63; in No. 45, 62; in No. 57, 72; in No. 34, 69; and in Nos. 55 and 56, 78; in No. 44 (Mn. Fowler), the general average of scholarshy throughout the school was 7 2 5; and in Nos. 6 (Miss Burton) and 46 and 47 (Miss Chirney) is amounted to 7; and in spellurg, to 7 4 5, 71 and 1 Nos. 4 (Mrs. Fowler and Miss Chirney, Miss Molt and Mrs. Cooley), the average grade of the reading class amounted to 7; and in spellurg, to 7 4 5, 71 and 7, respectively. In thirteen other schools, viz: Nos. 1, 8, 23 and 24, 22, 27, 49, 59, 42, 25, 57, 58 and 56, the average grade in spelling was 7 and upward. In geography, the classes in Nos. 46 and 47 (Miss Chirey), and No. 25 (Miss McCormick), were market perfect; in No. 42 (Miss Burton), 74, and in Nos. 46, 6 and 45 (Miss Waterbury, Miss Hattield and Mrs. Faviler), 7 and upward. In arithmetic, the highest grade attained (74) was in Nos. 44 (Mrs. Fowler) and 3 and 52 (Miss McCormick), it reached 7 and upward. Very excellent classes in English Grammar, History of the United States and Astronomy, were found in Colored School No. 5 (Mrs. Roanos), and in the two former studies in Colored School Nos. 25 and 27 (Miss Colored School Nos. 5 (Miss Bactalas), and in the two former studies in Colored School Nos. 25 and 27 (Miss Col

BURGLARDS, AND ARREST, OF THE BURGLARS. Yesterday morning, Officer Understiller of the Seemi Precinct detected a burglar in the act of entering the bock and stationery establishment of A. S. Barace & Co., Nos. 51 and 53 John street, by means of uslock ing the cellar door w to false keys. The follow, on fine ing binself discovered, tushed into the cellar to search bimself, but was found and taken to the Station-House At the Police Station he gave the name of James Wi sen, but subsequently called himself Wm. Robinson Upon his person was found two complete sets of he glar's tools. The accused was conveyed to the Lowe Police Court, and committed for examination by Ju-

On Tuesday night, the store No. 339 Canal street was burglariously entered, the thieves unlocking the door by means of nippers. Property to the amount d several hundred dollars was stolen.

At 21 o'clock, yesterday morning, two young mea named Charles Blacking and Harry Tinbout, were se rested by a policeman of the Tenth Precinct, for & tempting to burglariously enter the clothing store Wm. H. Salter, No. 12 Bowery. In possession d Tinbout was found a lockpick, and upon the walk need their scene of operations was a jimmy. They we locked up for examination.

Two boys, named George Ryan and Philip Her, were arrested yesterday murning by Officer McDe ough of the Second Precinct charged with burglarions ly entering the store of Theodore Rose, No. 91 William street, and stealing \$100 worth of jewelry and poris monnaies therefrom. The accused were looked up to

A young man 19 years of age, named David Martis, while sitting on the wharf, foot of Catharine street, # Tuesday evening, was shot in the breast by a pistol's the hands of some person unknown on h steamboat Megnoiis. The man who fired the pico went off in the steamboat, and it is not known whether the occurrence was accidental or the work of death Martin was taken to the Hospital.

CHARGED WITH PASSING COUNTERPEIT MONEY. An Irish women, named Margaret O'Reilly, residen in avenue A, between Seventeenth and Eightenth streets, was arrested on Monday evening by Officer Birdsall and Arnoux, of the Eighteenth Precist charged with circulating and attempting to past a number of counterteit back bills or tokens purported to be issued by the "Bacs River Bank of Betvill, Mass." The bills were of the denomination of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and under. It appears from the afficiation of few and the reaching and the First avenue, that Margaret called on her last Saturday afternoon and informed her that a man name Devoe, a shoemaker, living near her house, was preparing a quantity of "stuff" for circulation, and the wasto have \$200 of it ready and at her Margaret house that same evening. Margaret asked Mary wound to her house and take part of the money for circulation. Mary promised that she would call, and shortly afterward in company with another woman named Eliza Camilla and their three children, started for Margaret's house, but at apped into a grocery tow situated in the same building where Margaret readid, and imbibed so freely that before leaving Mary was pretty well intx sicated.

In the meantime Officers Birdsall and Arnott barstreets, was arrested on Monday evening by Offices pretty well intexicated.

In the meantime Officers Birdeall and Arnotz hav

In the meantime Officers Birdeal and Araous asing received information from a private assure thatquantity of the "queer" was to be taken to bepremises for the purpose of being circulated, had kepclease watch upon the house. Seeing the two womeenter, the officers supposed that they were in quest of
the content in many and arrested them the moment
trey made their appearance in the street; again delice
to the "queer" upon their persons, fire Comone of the "queer" upon their persons. If the "queer" none of the "queer" upon their persons, Mrs. Co-mills and the children were released, but Mary was or ked up until Satu-day morring on a charge of a-toxicatic n, and at that time was discharged by Justice

On the following Morday, Margaret againes led a On the following Morday, Margaret agained by Mary's house and informed her that she was spriy that she (Mary) was not at her house on Saturday, as Mr. Devoe had a quantity of the "queer" or "sinf" them, and she wasted her to have some of it. Sauthy afterward, Margaret gave a little daughter of Mary's one of tre \$5 bills, and told her to go out and go two loaves of bread with it. The child went out with the bill, but shortly afterward returned and told has